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"Ayer's preparations are too well known to need any commendation from me; but I feel compelled to state for the benefit of others, that six years ago, I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored. I recommend it to all my friends."—Mrs. E. FRANKLIN, Box 355, Station C, Los Angeles, Cal.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY  
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

### AN AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

Effects of Democratic Legislation on the Live Stock Business.

It is proposed to legislate in the interest of the stock raiser of Canada, Central America, Mexico and other foreign countries, and against that of the American stock raiser. Under the McKinley act there is a specific duty of \$20 per head on horses valued at less than \$150, and 30 per cent ad valorem on all valued at \$150 or over. The pending measure fixes the duty on all horses imported at the low rate of 30 per cent ad valorem.

Now, what must be the inevitable effect of this change on the American horse raiser? During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, we imported into this country 12,348 horses valued at less than \$150 each, and 889 valued at \$150 and over. In all 13,237 head of the total value of \$2,164,488.50, and on which we collected a duty to the amount of \$657,446.25. During the three years—1887-1889 inclusive—immediately preceding the enactment of the McKinley law, the duty was but 30 per cent.

We imported horses of the aggregate value for these three years of \$7,508,487, or of the average annual value of \$2,502,829; while for the three years—1891-1893 inclusive—immediately after the enactment of the McKinley law, the annual value of our importations was but \$1,199,921, or less annually than for the three preceding years by \$1,302,908.

There were in the United States in 1890, according to the census, 14,312,887 head of horses of the value of \$678,610,563, while according to the latest statistical abstract there were on the 1st of January last (1894) in this country 15,041,901 head, or an increase in the number in the past three years of 1,677,964 head, an increase over the number of head in 1890 of 5,729,719 head, as the total number in 1890 was but 13,312,182.

We can, under a proper protective policy, not only supply our own demand for horses, but become exporters to many millions of dollars worth annually. Indeed, we are now exporters to a considerable amount, as during the last three years we have exported 9,303 head of horses of the value of \$2,114,703, as against 7,922 head of the value of \$1,356,850 exported for the three years 1887-1889, preceding the McKinley law.

But what is true of horses is also true respecting cattle. This great agricultural industry is also assailed by the Wilson bill in the same ruthless and, it would seem, senseless manner. Under the existing law there is a specific duty of \$2 per head on all cattle one year old or less, and \$19 per head on all more than one year old, which is equivalent to 44.25 per cent on the former and 63.25 per cent on the latter. The pending Wilson bill proposes to change all this to 20 per cent ad valorem on all cattle of whatever age, or, in other words, to reduce the tariff to about one-third the present rate. Now, what has been the effect in its advantages to the American cattle-raiser by the McKinley act and the protective policy, and what will probably be the effect of this proposed change in this policy?

We imported for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, 2,374 head of cattle of less than one year old, of the value of \$10,438, and 820 head of one year old or more, of the value of \$19,065, or a total number of head of 3,194, of the value of \$29,503; and the total number of head of cattle imported during the three years—1891-1893, inclusive, since the passage of the McKinley act was but 9,833 head in 1891, 9,303 head in 1892, and 5,998 head in 1893, aggregating for the three years but 14,734 head, of the aggregate value of but \$97,324, or an annual average importation for these three years under the McKinley act of but 4,911 head, of the average annual value of \$32,441; whereas for the three years preceding the enactment of the McKinley act—1887-1889, when the duty was substantially as now proposed, we imported 187,721 head, as follows:

In 1887, 79,665 head; in 1888, 57,609 head; and in 1889, 50,447 head, or an average for three years of 62,574 head, of the aggregate value of \$8,000,456, or an annual average value of \$2,666,819.

Why, then, should we go back to the old policy, which will bring into competition with the cattle raisers of this country from 60 to 100,000 head of Canadian and other foreign cattle annually and drain our country annually of over \$1,000,000, which will go into the pockets of foreign cattle raisers?

The cattle industry of the United States is an immense one. It is an agricultural interest moreover. Our country should, and can under a proper protective policy, export largely of cattle instead of importing. In fact, we are today exporters of cattle to many millions of dollars in value annually. In 1890 we exported cattle to the value of \$31,061,131; in 1891 to the value of \$26,445,245, and in 1892 to the value of \$25,000,000, or an aggregate of \$82,506,376, as against \$37,000,000 immediately preceding the passage of the McKinley act.

### CLEVELAND'S TARIFF BILL.

The Anglo-American Document, by the Head of the Democracy.

If the republican press of the United States were to be called to account for some of the stronger particular statements made concerning the Wilson bill, now under consideration, every democrat in the United States would raise his voice in strong denial of any and everything that a republican or protectionist might say. We are, therefore, greatly obliged to the independent press of the country, and to such papers as the New York Sun, for a criticism which cannot for a moment be considered as being at all in sympathy with republican processes or measures.

The Detroit Evening News, which is classed among the most ultra free trade papers of the United States, in a recent editorial article offers the following criticism upon Mr. Cleveland's tariff bill:

"His tariff bill—for he seems to have fathered the measure, and in all probability dictated it—does much more for Great Britain than merely open our ports to her goods. It repeats the blunder that was made by a democratic administration in 1854, when Canada was ripe for annexation as Hawaii is now. The strongest politicians in the provinces at that time were declaring that Canada must have a relaxation of the American tariff so as to admit their farm products to our market, or they must have annexation. A great British statesman, Lord Elgin, was sent over to save what was left of the empire on this continent, and succeeded in getting a reciprocity treaty which at once silenced the clamor for political union. This was not a question of economics or of trade. It was a question of high international politics, of statesmanship. It has reached the same point again. Our tariff policy, whatever economists may say of it, has been the Canadian border to its knees again. The people there can neither consume their own products nor sell them across our border. They are leaving the country when they can, and protesting against their isolation where they cannot emigrate."

### TO THE UNITED STATES. THE DEMOCRATIC FALLACY.

Inconclusive Free Trade Arguments Favor the Foreign Markets.

We are told by that great student of political economy, Horace W. Miller, of Texas, that one object to be attained by the passage of the Wilson bill with its iniquitous ad valorem features is to enable us to find a market abroad for the products of our farm and factory. This argument is a fallacy, for it is a well known fact that our home market is the best in the world and worth more to us than all the markets of the world put together. Over ninety per cent of everything produced in the United States is consumed by our own people. But there is another feature to this nonsense and trifle about finding a foreign market for our products which is decidedly inconsistent, and it is this: Abrogate the McKinley tariff and you do away with the tariff which has enabled us to supply our surplus products. In Cuba and the South American states the demand for our goods created by reciprocity during the past two years will entirely disappear, and England or Germany will supplant us, and why? Simply because with free trade we cannot offer those countries any inducements to trade with us. Their products will come in duty free, while they will buy their goods in European markets, where with cheaper labor we will be undersold. A spring result of reciprocity is witnessed in our relations with Cuba.

In 1890 that country imported our surplus products to the value of \$6,000,000. The demand of our products was greatly stimulated by reciprocity, and in 1893 Cuba paid us \$24,000,000 for goods and merchandise bought of us—an increase of \$18,000,000 over the trade of 1890.

In the list of products bought in the latter year are such articles as flour and other farm products, machinery, tools, wire, engines, agricultural implements, steel bars, cut nails, boots and shoes. All this trade under the Wilson bill will be destroyed.

Woman is not much of a philosopher, but she is, nevertheless, a clothes observer.—Texas Sittings.

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### Three Pieces of Fortune.

"That Slogmiller is a lucky man."

"How so?"

"Well, one day there was a fire next his place, and his goods all got wet. Then a cyclone came along and blew his store down. When he got it built again a fire broke out and burnt it up."

"I don't see anything lucky about that."

"What! If it isn't lucky to have a water sale and a cyclone sale and a fire sale all in six months, I don't know the first principles of business."—Harper's Bazar.

### Often the Case.

The young man who played by ear had just finished several numbers at the piano.

"Notice you play without music," said a musician.

"Oh," responded the youth with evident pride, "I don't know one note from another."

"I thought so," commented the musician, and the silence was extremely plain.

### Domestic Intelligence.

In Texas the colored servant changes her employer about once every two weeks.

"Am I not?" said Matilda Snow, ball, meeting Belinda Jackson.

"Oh, course you're not," said Belinda.

"Who am you living with now?"

"I ain't living with nobody. I've married."—Alex. Sweet, in Texas Sittings.

### A Minister's Mistake.

Mrs. Bingo—You must take that parrot away. Why, when the minister was here it swore like a pirate!

Bingo—Ha! ha! What did the minister say?

Mrs. Bingo—Oh, he didn't know it was the parrot. He said: "I hear Mr. Bingo; why doesn't he come in and see me?"—Puck.

### Caution Necessary.

Grateful Customer—I am glad to see you keep your hands as well as your razor scrupulously neat and clean.

Tonsorial Artist—Yes, sir. We're obliged to. A barber never can tell when he's in danger of catching the measles or something of that kind from a customer. Shampoo, sir?—Chicago Tribune.

### Freddie's Fate.

Mr. Freddie had a cousin, named for his uncle, Mr. Freddie, who was a very rich man, and who was very kind to him.

Freddie was very fond of his cousin, and he was very kind to him.

Freddie was very fond of his cousin, and he was very kind to him.

### His Godfather.

Mrs. Brown—Johnny's godfather has made him a present of a real pistol. Only fancy!

Mrs. Smith—What a funny thing! What did he do that for, I wonder?

Mrs. Brown—I'm sure I don't know, but he was always prejudiced against the poor, dear boy.—Ally Sloper.

### Domestic Mystery.

Hubby (walking the floor at two a.m.)—I'll just like to know why this baby persists in staying awake every night?

Wife—Really, I can't imagine. I never have any trouble keeping him asleep in the daytime.—Answers.

### Not That Way.

Dicky Dummies—You have turned my brain all topsy-turvy, Miss Coldeal. (Tenderly) Can you read what is in my mind?

Miss Coldeal—I am afraid not, Mr. Dummies. I never could read upside down.—Harper's Bazar.

### Logic at Home.

Mrs. Suffrage—It's woman's highest mission to correct the crying evils of the time.

Mr. Suffrage (mildly)—Then wouldn't you better spank those twins and put them to bed before they yell the roof off?—Life.

### Politely Told.

Young Lady (strolling in the woods)—Oh! What a horrible odor! The woods must be dead.

Polite Youth (in the far line)—No, it's a live fur-bearing animal, known to the trade as the black marten.—N. Y. Weekly.

### At the Art Exhibit.

Mudge—By gee, this is a fine sunset. Yaboby!—That isn't a sunset at all. It's a snow scene. It's the reflection from your nose that makes it look like a sunset.—Indianapolis Journal.

### Powell—I see by your sign that you are a dispensing chemist.

Chemist—Yes, sir.

Powell—What do you dispense with? Chemist—With accuracy, sir.

Powell—I thought so. That last prescription I had made up nearly killed my wife.—Truth.

### Two Questions.

"What is home without a mother?"

Ask the ignorant and scholar; It is marked by but one other: What is love without a dollar?—Detroit Free Press.

### AT THE CROSS-ROADS HOTEL.

The Guest—Here, what do you mean by waking me up three times this morning and telling me it is breakfast time? And here I catch you running away with the sheet!

Boy—Well, you see, boss, we've got to get de tablecloth whether you git up or not.—Chicago Record.

### A Difference of Views.

"I'm almost afraid, Miss Squeers," said the impecunious young man who had taken her to an after-theater supper for which he had been hoarding money for months, "I'm almost afraid to ask you to eat such a meal as this just before going to bed."

"Oh, never mind," replied Miss Squeers, smiling pleasantly. "If it doesn't answer we can easily order some more, you know."—Chicago Record.

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